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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/560,910	12/16/2005	Takeshi Inaba	Q91600	6082	
23373 SUGHRUE MI	7590 02/22/200 ON, PLLC	EXAMINER			
	LVÁNIA AVENUE, N	WOOD, ELLEN S			
	WASHINGTON, DC 20037		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
				1794	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			02/22/2008	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Commence	10/560,910	INABA, TAKESHI				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	ELLEN S. WOOD	1794				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on						
<i>;</i> —	-					
closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
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Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-15</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-15</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).						
a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:	priority ariaer 55 5.5.5. § 115(a)	(d) or (i).				
·— ·— ·—	1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.					
•						
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies flot received.						
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)						
Paper No(s)/Mail Date Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date Notice of Informal Patent Application						
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>06/15/2006; 03/15/2006; 12/16/2005</u> .						



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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35
 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this
 Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- 2. Claims 1-6, 8, and 10-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Blasko et al. (US 6,776,195, hereinafter "Blasko").

In regards to claim 1, Blasko discloses an invention of two or more layer tubular polymeric laminates (col. 1 lines 13-12). The tubular polymeric laminate has an inner fluoropolymer layer (thermoplastic resin layer), an outer nylon layer (polyamide-based resin layer), and another resin layer (thermoplastic polymer layer) bonded directly to the fluropolymer layer (col. 3 lines 23-43). The preferred polyamide layer consists of nylon 6, 6/66, 11, 12, or 6/12 (col. 6 lines 41-43). These are also the preferred polyamide layers used by the instant applicant (pg. 13 lines 11-13). Thus, it is known to one ordinary skill in the art that the amine value of the polyamide-based resin has a value of 10 to 60 (equivalents/10⁶). The thermoplastic resin is an ethylene based fluoropolymer (col. 6 lines 62-63), thus it would have a carbonyl functional group. The first layer (polyamide) is directly

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bonded to the second layer (fluoropolymer) through thermal "fusion" bonding (col. 5 lines 41-47 and 55-58).

In regards to claim 2, Blasko discloses that the additional resin layer (outermost reinforcement layer) is a thermoplastic elastomer (col. 87 line 53 and 67).

In regards to claim 3, Blasko discloses that the thermoplastic resin is a ethylene based fluoropolymer (col. 6 lines 62-63).

In regards to claim 4, Blasko discloses that the additional resin layer is selected from a thermoplastic elastomer such as polybutadiene, ethylene-propylene rubber, a thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer, etc. (col. 9 lines 1-9).

In regards to claim 5, Blasko discloses that the additional resin layer is selected from a thermoplastic elastomer such as a thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer (col. 9 lines 1-2).

In regards to claim 6, Blasko discloses the preferred polyamide layer consists of nylon 6, 6/66, 11, 12, or 6/12 (col. 6 lines 41-43). These are also the preferred polyamide layers used by the instant applicant (pg. 13 liens 11-13). Thus, it is known to one ordinary skill in the art that the polyamide-based resin has an acid value of not higher than 80 (equivalents/10⁶ g).

In regards to claim 8, Blasko discloses that the thickness of the first layer (polyamide) has a thickness of between about 0.025-0.25 in (col. 5 lines 28-29) and the outermost layer (thermoplastic polymer layer) has a thickness of between about 0.02-0.15 in (col. 8 lines 61-62), thus the polyamide layer has a

thickness not exceeding one fifth of the thickness of the thermoplastic polymer layer.

In regards to claim 10, Blasko discloses that the modified fluoropolymer materials are able to be fusion bonded, such as by co-extrusion, to a additional layers at a temperature ranging between 150-280°C (col. 7 lines 20-25).

In regards to claims 11-12, Blasko discloses that a tube or hose is molded from the two or more layers that have been described (col. 11 lines 18-20).

In regards to claims 13-15, Blasko discloses the tubular polymeric laminate has an inner fluoropolymer layer (thermoplastic resin layer), an outer nylon layer (polyamide-based resin layer), and another resin layer (thermoplastic polymer layer) bonded directly to the fluropolymer layer (col. 3 lines 23-43). The tube or hose will provide but chemical and environmental resistance from liquids such as fuel, organic, and inorganic solvents (col. 1 lines 21-29).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 7 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blasko et al. (US 6,776,195, hereinafter "Blasko").

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Blasko discloses the multilayered laminate as described in the previous section. Blasko is silent with regards to the modulus of elasticity in tension is lower than 400 MPa for the laminate and the total luminous transmittance.

Blasko discloses that the nylon is chosen for the reasons of cost, chemical compatibility, flexural modulus, hardness, and other physical properties (col. 6 lines 39-50). Blasko discloses that to enhance the flexibility of the hose, the flexural modulus of the layers may be varied to have overall difference in flexibility (col. 9 lines 48-52). Thus, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to vary the flexural modulus of the layers of Blasko to form a laminated resin molding that has a modulus of elasticity in tension of lower than 400 MPa.

Blasko forms a multilayer laminated resin molding that has an outermost layer of polyurethane, and intermediate layer of polyamide, and an innermost layer of fluoropolymer. Thus, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention that the multilayer laminated resin molding would have a total luminous transmittance of not lower than 75%, because the structure is meant to be light shielding in order have exceptional resistance to chemical degradation and vapor permeation (col. 1 lines 21-22).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ELLEN S. WOOD whose telephone number

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is (571)270-3450. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Carol Chaney can be reached on 571-272-1284. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Ellen S Wood Examiner Art Unit 1794

/Carol Chaney/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1794